

GCF Database

I. GCF Member name: Aceh Provincial Government

II. GCF Member's Profile/ Province Overview

1. Area (km²): 56,760 km²

2. Population:

- Total: 4.3 million
- Urban 0.5 million
- Rural: 3.8 million
- % of National Population: 1.3%

3. GDP:

- Total: USD 3,790 million
- Forest sector: ND (This data is compiled by the Ministry of Forestry and expressed as aggregate amount nationally depending on the forest product. Getting to the original Province level data is proving difficult)
- Agricultural sector: USD 896.7 million
- Main income products: Oil and Gas, Agriculture. Estate Crops, Fishing.
- **Note: need percentage GDP breakdown**

4. Per capita income: USD 881.3

5. HDI: 0.69/0.696 (national)

6. **Social Groups: TBA**

7. Forests (Typologies and Status):

- Total forest area: 33,377 km²
- Forest Typologies (type/area):
Obs:

In terms of forest monitoring the Ministry of Forestry recognize Primary Forest Secondary Forest and "Other Forest" on forest use categories: These are

- Protection Forest for ecosystem functions
 - Conservation Forests for nature conservation functions
 - Permanent Production Forest (including forest managed for native species and forest converted to plantations)
 - Convertible Forest (Production Forest that is available to be removed from the National Forest Estate and used for other purposes such as agriculture, estate crops and settlement)
- Status of Forests:
 - Original forest area (pre-human disturbance): Estimated 36,120 km²
 - Protection forests (protected for ecological functions and secondary plant products: limited use) : 18,432 km² (55.2%)
 - Conservation forests (managed for nature conservation values and comprising IUCN categories 1-4): 8559 km² (25.6%)
 - Permanent Production Forests: 6386km² (19.1%)

Note: data on floristic/structural typology for forests still needs to be secured from the member Provinces and other sources.

8. Main Deforestation Drivers: commercial logging, conversion to agriculture

Components / Elements of REDD Action

Carbon Accounting Summary - note this was not included in the original database template but is shown on the Wall Street on Demand Mockup, so this data will need to be secured from member Provinces.

III. Component 1: Environmental Service

1. Deforestation dynamics monitoring

1.1 Deforestation is known? Yes

1.2 Deforested area (ha):
2000-2005: 50,273 ha
2003-2006: 25,003 ha

1.3 Average deforestation rate (ha/year):
2000-2005: 12,500 ha/yr = 3.7%
2003-2006: 8,334 ha/yr = 2.5%

1.4 Characterization of deforestation dynamics (direct and underlying causes and drivers of deforestation)

The period 2003-2006 has been accepted by all stakeholders as the official data period for measuring deforestation. These data are compiled by the Ministry of Forestry. The data for the period 2000 -2005 were accepted as official data for the analytical process leading up to COP 13 in Bali. The historical rates of deforestation in the Province of Aceh are historically very low because the lowlands have been cleared for agriculture for a long time while the uplands have been protected by access and also by the activities of the separatist fighting. The degree of deforestation in the period 2000-2005 reflects the loss of forest following the tsunami in 2004. This figure is also reflected in the 2003-2006 data. The rates of deforestation have been dramatically reduced but a residual timber industry remains as a result of the business generated in the post tsunami recovery. The current spatial plan which was accepted by the national government in 2010 reflects the Governor's commitment to stop logging and provides little opportunity for a legal timber industry to continue

1.5 Monitoring methodologies and accuracy

Forest cover monitoring for 2000-2005 was complicated by the different sets of available data. Landsat provides better resolution but is not as complete as MODIS. The relationship between MODIS estimates and LANDSAT estimates is linear and statistically robust with r^2 of 0.87 and a residual standard error 7.15% . The deviation between estimated and actual forest cover based on BAPLAN field sampling is about 15% and this value has been adopted as the order of error to apply to forest area loss

Forest Cover monitoring 2003-2006 is based on 1:250 000 scale interpretation of Landsat 7 ETM+ overlays for 2002/2003 and 2005/2006. Data from the Province is analysed by Provincial offices (BKLH) of the Ministry, compilation and reporting on a province level is the responsibility of the national government. Data concerning deforestation and degradation in the Districts (Kabupaten) is available from the BKLH and this data is also used for spatial planning at the Province and Kabupaten Levels of government.

1.6 Needs identified for deforestation monitoring?

Forest cover monitoring is the responsibility of the Ministry of Forestry, Directorate General for Forest Planning. The data base FRIS (Forest Resource Inventory System) commenced in 2007 and is supported among other means by the Indonesia-Australia Forest Carbon Partnership (IAFCP). A MRV framework is also being developed in conjunction with National policy and is largely being driven by requirements under the Norway LOI. Discussions on the design and implementing framework for MRV where the roles and responsibilities of the National and Provincial Governments are a topic of discussion amongst GCF member Provinces and their liaison with the Central Government authorities. MRV case studies/ information from the broader context of REDD monitoring internationally would be valuable in providing member Provinces for tools and input into the national process.

2. Forest degradation dynamics monitoring

2.1 Degradation is known? No

2.2 Degradation level (km²; categories of degradation):

2.3 Characterization of degradation dynamics (direct and underlying causes and drivers of forest degradation)

Logging and forest fires resulting in the degradation of primary forest to secondary forest.

2.4 Monitoring methodologies used and accuracy

Note: to be defined

2.5 Needs identified for degradation monitoring?

See point 1.6

3 Forest Carbon Stocks quantification

3.1 Carbon stocks are known? Partially

3.2 Carbon stocks in forests:

More detailed data is required on carbon stocks in Aceh forests to take into account the range of structural types. The following table lists national averages for sample plots in different forest use categories.

National mean, and pooled standard deviation of area-weighted average by forest category

LANDUSE	Peat Swamp			Dry land		
	Mean	<i>S_{pooled}</i>	N	Mean	<i>S_{pooled}</i>	N
Conservation	174	30.4	174	183	31.5	1605
Conversion	179	28.4	403	185	32.1	844
Landuse unknown	178	25.5	79	174	24.0	244
Non-forest area	172	25.7	290	161	28.8	1464
Production	181	26.5	504	200	31.9	1792

Protection	181	36.2	171	189	33.7	816
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Using these averages, the total carbon stocks are in the order of:

Conservation Forest: 153.2 million tonne CO₂e
 Protection Forest: 333.6 million tonne CO₂e
 Production Forest: 115.6 million tonne CO₂e

3.3 Method used and accuracy:

The biomass carbon stock of forests range between 50 and 300 tC/ha for dryland forest and between 75 and 275 tC/ha for peat swamp forest¹. The lowest estimates are in forests on Java, while the highest occur in Kalimantan and Papua. The carbon stored in Aceh forests would on average fall in the middle of the range given that the greatest extent of the forest is upland and on steep slopes. The resolution of the carbon maps is coarse as the data used to create it were based on regional and national datasets (e.g. climate, inventory data for calibration, and population density data at sub-national scales). This type of country-wide map provides estimates with uncertainty too high for robust analysis for the purposes of REDD, and this problem underlies the importance of an extended National Forest Inventory (NFI).

3.4 Needs identified for forest carbon quantification?

- Support for implementation of IPCC Tier 2 carbon stock analysis
- Capacity development within Government departments and Universities to design and implement IPCC measurement methodology, accuracy and ongoing quantification.

4 Baseline definition and emissions reduction targets

4.1 Baseline references used in REDD Program, methods used: The form of the baseline has not yet been defined. Given the low rates of historical deforestation the national government has acknowledged the value of a projected baseline taking into account broad economic development objectives. Development objectives are presently being tied to a low carbon economic strategy.

4.2 CO₂ Reduction Goals for the state and for REDD program: The President RI has committed to reduce emissions by 15% unilaterally by 2015 and by 41% with international support by 2020. The division of this to Aceh is to be determined.

4.3 Estimated CO₂ savings per period:

4.4 Needs identified to improve baseline definition?

Baseline and emissions reduction targets are being addressed in the context of the national commitment and impact of the Indonesia-Norway LOI and moratorium.

¹ Based on Gibbs and Brown (2007)

GCF Database - Part II
GCF Member name: Aceh Provincial Government

Note: the current document is a DRAFT. The below points are to be reviewed by each GCF Indonesia member Province. While feedback is *appreciated* in all areas, points in <red> require details to be inserted by the member Province. All points are to be discussed, reviewed and completed together with the database consultant at the GCF Indonesia meeting to be held in Jakarta (date TBC), after which this document will be considered FINAL.

3. Structural policies in place for reduction of deforestation

Policy	Objective	Target public	Goal	Proponent	Relation with REDD action

4. REDD strategy concept

6.1 GCF Member has a REDD Program now?

Yes

6.2 GCF Member has been planning a REDD Program?

Aceh's REDD program is integrated within an overall policy vision referred to as 'Aceh Green' vision (or simply 'Aceh Green'). This vision has already saved a total of 1,392,330 m³ of tropical hardwoods being logged and 500,000 ha of forest being converted thanks to the implementation of a forestry moratorium. These steps are part of an overall green vision for Aceh Province, of which REDD plays a part, and will be integrated into Aceh's spatial planning system which is currently in the process of being legislated.

REDD is incorporated in Aceh Province's 'Green Vision', also referred to as 'Aceh Green' and is part of five important principles of Aceh's Provincial Government, these being: Green Development, Disaster Mitigation, sensitivity to Conflict and Peace, sensitivity to Gender, and peaceful, universal founding principles of Islam.

6.3 REDD strategies conceived or in process of conception to reverse deforestation and degradation

Via its forestry moratorium, Aceh Province has saved a total of 1,392,330 m³ of tropical hardwoods being logged and 500,000 ha of forest being converted.

<Province to add additional comments/ to discuss at Feb GCFI meeting>

5. Target population and rights recognition

7.1 Social groups reached by the REDD Program and number of people directly benefited

The social groups targeted for outreach by the REDD Program are a) indigenous peoples who have traditional ownership rights to land/ forest areas impacted by the REDD Program and 2) social groups (who may or may not be indigenous peoples) who directly impact the land/ forest areas through their daily activities (both legal and illegal, i.e. collecting firewood, logging, conversion to agriculture, grazing). Other social groups include those who rely on the supply of forest products to support their own industry (i.e. small-scale logging mills/ manufacturers, agricultural industry, supply of meat). In this way the REDD Program is aimed at benefiting those social groups who directly impact the forest and those groups who act as part of the 'supply-chain' of forest products. The number of people directly benefited is not able to be quantified at this time because the program itself is still under development/ implementation phase characterized by pilot projects identified in point 13.

<Province to add additional comments and/or modify the above statement>

7.2 Procedures taken by proponent and evidence that REDD Program acknowledges the rights and role of indigenous peoples and local communities

Most of the social and economic conditions of the Acehnese people depend on forest resources and dependence on forest ecosystem services. In order to support the policies of the Government of Aceh related to forest protection to

date has developed a system of forest protection by involving the community through activities and the establishment of local institutions, as follows;

Establishment of Community Ranger

Community Rangers are tasked with patrol and monitoring of forest products originating from communities surrounding the forest. This group was formed with consideration to reduce pressure on forests as well as create alternative livelihoods. Community Rangers are formed from ex-GAM combatants, ex-loggers, hunters, and local people who live in and around the forest. Until now the Government of Aceh has 4 groups of Community Rangers; Aceh Besar, Aceh Jaya, Pidie, and Aceh Barat.

Pamhut

In addition to Community Rangers the Aceh Government has also established a Forest Security Unit (Pamhut) that have been recruited since 2007 to 2009. Currently the Government of Aceh has 2300 PAMHUT officers who are responsible for providing security against the threat of illegal forest logging.

Watershed Forum and the Association of States Mukim

Aceh Government also encouraged the birth of institutional / community forums saving forests and environment, facilitated by the various NGOs working in Aceh (such as FFI-AFEP, WWF Aceh, and ESP-USAID). Until now stand 3 watershed forums have been established in Aceh Besar District (Forsaka, FAMS, and Forsela), with each watershed forum composed of approximately 100 people. This has also led to the establishment of the Mukim (traditional 'adat' government) in Aceh which is a historical institution that has a close relationship with the management and protection of forest resources.

Mukim Forest Management Model

Mukim is the unity of the traditional community in the province of Aceh, which consists of a combination of several villages and located directly under the sub-district heads led by Imeum Mukim. Mukim is a traditional Acehnese system of government started since the entry of Islam in Aceh. From the time of Sultan Iskandar Muda and through colonialism, the mukim system has been recognised.

<Province to add additional comments/ to discuss at Feb GCFI meeting>

Example:

- Meetings with NGO's and indigenous groups in order to socialize the concept of REDD and share thoughts on benefit sharing mechanisms and potential safeguards for indigenous peoples and local communities
- The Provincial Government has been developing important policies associated with acknowledging and protecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities...

7.3 Needs identified for rights recognition improvement?

There is a need for analysis of current legal frameworks (national and regional) to address rights recognition (incorporating land and carbon ownerships rights) in particular as relates to local and indigenous communities and regional and special autonomy laws. This framework would need to be harmonized across provincial and central government regulations.

<Province - please add additional needs here. Needs = areas for potential funding so any additional thoughts/ comments are highly appreciated>

6. Transparency and participation mechanisms

8.1 What actions have been taken to guarantee free, prior and informed consent?

A FPIC program is currently under development (Norway Pilot Proposal, Table 5, point 2.4) - need more information.

<Province to add additional comments/ to discuss at Feb GCFI meeting>

8.2 Briefly describes mechanisms for consultation and continuous participation addressed

<Province to add additional comments/ to discuss at Feb GCFI meeting>

8.3 Information on transparency of REDD program:

The Government of Aceh Anti-Corruption Team (TAKPA)'s goal is to strengthen governance and prevent losses to the public sector while ensuring transparency and accountability in REDD+ implementation.

8.4 Needs identified for improvement in participation and transparency?

<Province to insert - i.e. what is the Province doing to support community and indigenous peoples rights?>

7. Benefit sharing mechanisms

9.1 Describe the broad picture of how REDD program addresses social and economic well-being of forest dependent communities

Currently the REDD program is seeking to find the best ways through which to address the social and economic well-being of forest dependent communities. FPIC is a key part of this, but so too is certainty on national policy and international carbon markets. Without certainty on carbon markets (and supporting national regulations) it will not be possible to say that REDD can address the economic well being of forest dependent communities as it will not be possible to value the communities principle 'asset' (carbon). Naturally, social and economic wellbeing are interlinked, with pathways to support social wellbeing needing to be supported by economic drivers/ mechanisms.

<Province - please read the above and change this statement if you do not agree with it/ add more detail as you see fit - will also be discussed at next GCFI meeting>

9.2 Description of the PES or benefit sharing mechanisms currently in place or planned (concrete elements)

Currently the only legislated benefit sharing mechanism in Indonesia is as outlined in Forestry Ministry Decree P.36/Menhut-II/2009 (Central Government) which stipulates the procedures for granting business license for the utilization of absorption and/or storage of carbon in production forest and protected forests. This license must be held in order to establish carbon rights and cannot be held as an independent license - it must be held in addition to a separate

license (outlined in the below table as permits) through which the license-holder establishes an underlying right to the land itself. The first 4 license types are 'Utilisation of Wood Forest Produce' (IUPHHK) licenses including natural forest logging (HA), plantation forests (HT), ecosystem restoration (RE - note: this can also be used for PES), community plantation forest (HTR). Points 5-8 refer to legislated community and indigenous ownership (note this ownership is not inherent/ automatic - community/ indigenous groups would need to attain Ministerial Decree in order to establish a legal right to the land which could be used to ascertain carbon rights under P.36 (with the possible exception of Papua and Aceh, although this is ongoing).

Tabel N2JL No.	Permit holder / developer	Distribution		
		Government	Community	developer
1.	IUPHHK-HA	20%	20%	60%
2.	IUPHHK-HT	20%	20%	60%
3.	IUPHHK-RE	20%	20%	60%
4.	IUPHHK-HTR	20%	50%	30%
5.	Community Forest (Hutan Rakyat)	10%	70%	20%
6.	Community Forest (Hutan Kemasyarakatan)	20%	50%	30%
7.	Adat Forest (traditional ownership)	10%	70%	20%
8.	Village Forest	20%	50%	30%
9.	KPH	30%	20%	50%
10.	KHDTK	50%	20%	30%
11.	Protected Forest	50%	20%	30%

Note that P.36 is currently under review pending additional input from the Ministry for Finance. No distributions have as yet been made under this scheme.

9.3 Describe evidences for participation of stakeholders in the development of the mechanisms

P.36 was widely hailed as the first benefit sharing mechanism legislated by any national government. However, it is widely considered that the mechanism could have benefitted further from more comprehensive stakeholder participation, both from within Government itself and affected stakeholder groups. As mentioned above this regulation is currently under review.

9.4 Needs identified?

A comparison of different benefit sharing mechanisms being discussed/ developed internationally. This would be most effectively done by coordination of the GCF Secretariat with GCF members. Important points would include more detailed analysis of the realities of potential beneficiaries (i.e. 'on the ground') and technical mechanisms on the checks and balances on the flow of REDD funds and benefits.

<Province - please add additional needs here. Needs = areas for potential funding so any additional thoughts/ comments are highly appreciated>

10 Institutional framework and arrangement for REDD program and Government's capacity to implement REDD

< Avi - please assist by completing this point 10 >

Name	Responsibilities	Relation with REDD Program
SATGAS REDD+		

10.2 Legal Framework that enables structural policies and REDD Program

Name / Number / Date	Objectives	Status *
The Agrarian Law of 1960	Indonesian forestry jurisdiction and natural resource management. Guiding regulation for recognizing and awarding types of rights over land.	Functional
The Forestry Law of 1999	Empowers the Department of Forestry to determine and manage Indonesia's <i>Kawasan Hutan</i> (Forest Zone). Outlines forest function.	Functional
Permenhut No. 68/2008	Describes the permission and approval procedures of REDD's demonstration activities	Functional
Permenhut No. 30/2009	Regulates procedures on the implementation of REDD including requirements that should be fulfilled by developers, verification and certifications, and terms and conditions of REDD's implementing bodies	Functional
Permenhut No. 36/2009	Regulates the permission procedures of REDD projects through carbon sequestration and storage. It includes revenues sharing, application, collection, depositing, and utilisation procedures of revenues from REDD projects	Semi-functional/ under review
Aceh Moratorium on Logging	A fundamental policy enabling forest protection, the moratorium is founded on the principles of 'redesign', 'reforestation' and 'reduction of forest degradation'.	Active
Aceh Forestry Policy Redesign/ TIPERESKA	Under this policy the TIPERESKA team is focusing on three main elements, these being: spatial planning, responsibilities/ rights of the provincial government and institutional development. This team is responsible for providing recommendations for spatial planning, evaluation of concession permits and establishment of required task forces for the redesign of Aceh forestry policy.	Active
Policy and Strategy on Reforestation in	First priority on revitalizing community plantation forestry. Secondary focus is on reforestation of degraded and	Active

Aceh Province	marginal land.	
Policy and Strategy on Law Enforcement Aceh	Continuous strategy involving relevant stakeholders undertaken on areas with a high risk of degradation and deforestation.	Active
Policy on Evaluation on Forest Permits & Licenses Aceh	Focusing on the integration of all active licensed activities (including oil palm and mining) and evaluation of competency and cooperation. Results of this evaluation to become a reference for minimum investment and responsibilities for future concession holders.	Active
Policy on Forest Protection and Conflict Resolution Systems Aceh	Forest protection system is being developed across three levels of Government, namely: Forestry Police in the Department of Forestry working with forest-crime units for training and operations, Forest Guard/ Rangers whose function it is to patrol forest borders and Community Rangers, whose responsibility lies to protect that forest in the immediate vicinity of their villages.	Active

10.3 For the REDD Program, was an institutional capacity needs assessment made? No

10.4 Functioning and institutional framework (existing and to be created) related to the governance of REDD program, (include organizations responsible for monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV)):

Name	Responsibilities	Status
Aceh Green Task Force	REDD and 'Aceh Green' Vision Task Force reporting directly to the Governor	Active
Unit Kesatuan Pengelola Hutan (KPH)	Management of three forest management units (KPH's) are supported by other technical units focusing on natural resource management with the goal that these KPH's can be used as references for the readiness of REDD+ implementation in Aceh.	Active
Unit Pusat Data Geospasial Aceh (PDGS/IT)	The central unit for Aceh's geospatial data, among other purposes, is designed to support the MRV process specifically for REDD while maintaining the necessary accountability and transparency.	Active
Unit Pengendalian Pembangunan dan Keuangan Aceh (P2KA)	The Unit for Control and Development of Finance Aceh (P2KA) is directly under the control of the Governor and is a strategic institution aimed at transparency and accountability. In the context of the implementation of REDD + program in Aceh, this unit will provide very important contribution to ensuring the	Active

	implementation of activities through establishing financing sources, which do not overlap while overseeing the distribution of benefits from REDD+.	
Tim Anti Korupsi Pemerintah Aceh (TAKPA)	The Government of Aceh Anti-Corruption Team (TAKPA)'s goal is to strengthen governance and prevent losses to the public sector while ensuring transparency and accountability in REDD+ implementation.	Active
Badan Pengelola Kawasan Ekosistem Leuser	Leuser Ecosystem Management Agency (BPKEL) has been established by the Government of Aceh for coordination of the efforts to protect the Leuser Ecosystem which has an area of forest with high biodiversity of 2.3 million hectares.	Active
Badan Pelaksana Perijinan Terpadu (BP2T) dan Pusat Pelayanan Terpadu Satu Pintu (P2TSP)	The Integrated Licensing Agency (BP2T) and Integrated 'One-Roof' Services Center (P2TSP) are aimed at improving the licensing system with an eye to good governance and licensing control in an integrated manner. The unit is very important for improving quality licensing and investment services while avoiding duplication of services and permits. Similarly, monitoring of licenses already granted can be easily conducted in a transparent, easily accessible and visible to the public. Other Functions are to support MRV and project implementation in the context of REDD +. Pilot-scale incubation process has been completed and is currently in the process of expanding to operational scale.	Ongoing

10.6 Needs identified for improving capacities of REDD Program organizations?

Common needs include:

- Government staff capacity building on procedures to design REDD projects (competence of the Agency), to elaborate norms, criteria for pre-registry and registry approval and issue of emissions reduction certificates and benefit sharing.
- Definition of methodologies of REDD project elaboration and accreditation of REDD projects certifiers.

<Province - please add additional needs here. Needs = areas for potential funding so any additional thoughts/ comments are highly appreciated>

11 Land/forest tenure administration and relation with REDD

11.1 Legal support and protection of forest tenure

As outlined in point 9.3, currently the only way to establish forest tenure which could be used to develop either voluntary or compliance REDD projects (i.e.

establish long term carbon rights) is via the Central Government regulated system of land tenure licenses/ permits.

11.2 Clear responsibilities, capacity and authority for forest tenure administration

Authorities are devolved from the National Forestry Law and regulated by the system of land tenure licenses/ permits outlined previously. In all cases permits granted by the Governor/ Regent (Bupati) are subject to approval/ recommendation by the Minister. Subsequently, in almost all cases, the final authority for forest tenure comes in the form of a Ministerial Decree (forest utilization license in the case of forest-based activities issued by the Minister of Forestry or land use permits for oil palm issued by the Minister of Agriculture).

<Province to add additional comments/ to discuss at Feb GCFI meeting>

11.3 Actions planned or developed by governments to solve issues related to land tenure uncertainties within REDD priority areas

<Province to add additional comments/ to discuss at Feb GCFI meeting>

11.4 Relation of forest tenure solving and REDD objectives/actions

The relation between forest tenure and REDD is central to REDD objectives/ actions and importantly (being one of the objectives) equitable benefit sharing (as the process to establish tenure is reflected in the parties receiving benefits under the current mechanism). This point is also reflected in national vs regional REDD objectives, in the sense that the current focus on meeting national emissions reductions should not be at the expense of meeting regional development. The harmonization of these factors is inherent in the Provincial Spatial Plan, although the impact of the impending (Norway-backed) moratorium will also need to be addressed in terms of REDD objectives/ actions and the impact of the moratorium on tenure.

11.5 Recognition of communities and indigenous peoples' rights

The recognition of communities and indigenous people's right is considered a top priority within Provincial REDD development. It is also an extremely complex issue given its relationship to the National Forestry Law and lack of clarity regarding recognition of traditional rights in the Indonesian legal context. It is widely hoped that through development of FPIC mechanisms the recognition of community and indigenous people's rights will be able to be strengthened.

11.6 Participation of communities and indigenous peoples in forest tenure definition

Forest tenure definition is established by the Forestry Law 41 Year 1999 (Forestry Ministry (Central Government)). Under this law, community/ indigenous forest is incorporated as a sub-set of State (national) Forest. There are various NGO's and community groups active in lobbying this definition and asserting stronger participation of communities and indigenous people's groups in this definition and its impact on REDD (and REDD's alternatives).

<Avi - comments?>

11.7 Definition of legal aspects related to property and rights to forest carbon in REDD project areas.

As outlined in 9.3 property rights (i.e. rights to land) are administered by the Central Government and are required prior to establishing rights to forest carbon under regulation P.36. Currently voluntary REDD project developers are using 'Utilisation of Wood Forest Produce' (IUPHHK) licenses to establish carbon rights (although none have yet sold verified carbon credits) and it is widely agreed (although not yet established) that legislated community (Hutan Rakyat) and indigenous ownership (Hutan Adat), both by Ministerial Decree, could be used to establish both property and carbon rights for communities under a voluntary scheme.

11.8 Conflict resolution measures in place.

<Province to add additional comments/ to discuss at Feb GCFI meeting>

11.9 Needs identified?

<Province - please add additional needs here. Needs = areas for potential funding so any additional thoughts/ comments are highly appreciated>

12 REDD MRV systems

12.1 Does the State/Province have a GHG emissions inventory?

<Province to add additional comments/ to discuss at Feb GCFI meeting>

12.2 If yes, is the inventory performed or validated by an independent party?

n/a

12.3 Strategies thought by the State/Province for monitoring, reporting and verification

The current direction on MRV is that it will be developed and maintained as a national standard (by national government agencies with input from the provinces in conjunction with the development of a national registry) and implemented by the Provinces.

<additional comments?>

12.4 Protocols being used to validate and certify state-wide REDD programs

VCS, CCBA and Care

12.5 Needs identified in order to MRV systems in REDD Program?

<Province - please add additional needs here. Needs = areas for potential funding so any additional thoughts/ comments are highly appreciated>

13 REDD Projects within State/Province

REDD projects registered in <ProvinceName> include:

- ProjectName, Location, Area, ActiveSince
- ProjectName, Location, Area, ActiveSince
- ProjectName, Location, Area, ActiveSince

14 **Relationship with National Government**

What mechanisms and/or forums does the State/Province currently employ to negotiate the integration and/or harmonization of the state REDD strategies with a national one?

Currently the principle liaison with the Central Government on REDD strategies is with National REDD Taskforce, which is coordinating national REDD policy and international liaison specifically UN REDD+ and Norway LOI, together with the Provinces and other national government stakeholders, including the Ministry of Forestry, Ministry of Environment, National Climate Change Board and Ministry of Home Affairs. The National REDD Task Force reports directly to the President. Separately, liaison with the National Planning Agency on Spatial Plan development and approval is central to promoting Provincial REDD strategy implementation.

<Province to add additional comments/ to discuss at Feb GCFI meeting>

V. **Component 3 : REDD Financing**

15 **Current strategies to finance REDDiness**

15.1 Costs and financing sources to elaborate a REDD program

Current REDD implementation is funded primarily through Provincial budgets and donor funding. It is hope that additional funding can be allocated from the Central Government.

16 **Strategies to finance REDD implementation**

16.1 Costs for the implementation of REDD Program

<need more information>

16.2 Economic viability studies:

<need more information>

16.3 Description of strategies designed and in place to finance REDD costs

In addition to 'on-budget' activities (outlined above), the Government of Aceh works with International Donors and Agencies (including multi-donor funds) on a variety of activities including:

- Aceh Forest and Environmental Project (AFEP): focused at forest protection and community participation in the Ulu Masen ecosystem in conjunction with Fauna & Flora International and Yayasan Ekosistem Leusur (YLI).
- **Others (relevant to REDD)?**

16.4 Needs identified in terms of financing.

<Province - please add additional needs here. Needs = areas for potential funding so any additional thoughts/ comments are highly appreciated>